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1904

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1904 Retail Price List

Evans Seed Co., Inc.

West Branch, Mich.

Northern Grown Legume, Forage Plant,
Grain and Grass Seeds



Field of Soys and Pearl Millet at West Branch, Mich.

Our Northern Grown Seeds
are Unequaled for Hardiness,
Earliness, Vigor, High Ger-
minating Power and Purity

HERALD-TIMES Print, West Branch, Mich.

TO THE AMERICAN FARMER AND STOCKMAN—

GREETING : It has always been our aim to be something more than seed sellers—or merchants. We started out with the idea that in order to know good seeds it was necessary to know the plant from germination to harvest, every detail of growth, culture and harvesting. We hear a great deal about fixed types, but there is no such thing as fixity in vegetable life. A variety becomes better by careful selection, poorer through carelessness. Honest seed growing is a perpetual warfare with change. We never introduce a novelty for novelty's sake, nor for the sake of catching trade. Before it is accepted by us every new variety or species must stand the test of one to three years trial in our grounds, during which it must develop traits or qualities of the first rank. We make it our business to know what varieties succeed best under various conditions of soil, climate and cultivation, because we know that our customers will ask for and depend upon such information. More than 98 per cent. of all the seeds we sell are grown between 44° and 46° north latitude. It is a well established fact that northern grown seeds produce the hardiest, earliest and thriftiest plants and the heaviest crops. We do not grow "Cheap John" seeds. "Cheap" seeds are about the most expensive things on earth. You would scarcely expect to buy a registered Durham at the price of a scrub. No. Quality makes value; value governs price.

We confidently ask your patronage, and will endeavor to please by promptness, fairness and good seeds.

Faternally yours,

EVANS SEED CO., INC.,

West Branch, Mich.

Ogemaw Co.

OUR TERMS.

Our terms are invariably net cash with order. Send all remittances by New York or Chicago draft, postal or express money order, or registered letter. DO NOT SEND PERSONAL CHECKS OR CASH BY OPEN MAIL.

Except where otherwise specified all prices include bags or other containers. All heavy seeds are shipped in new 16 ounce bags. Prices do not include freight or express charges, or postage, except on seeds in ounces or packets. You can save 20 per cent. on express charges by prepaying same.

This is a price list of honest seeds, true to name. Its descriptions and claims are not "loud"—you can not *hear* it coming. We appeal to your reason.

LEGUME SEED DEPARTMENT.

From ancient times down to the present certain plants have been used for the purpose of renovating and maintaining the fertility of soils. The Babylonians, Medes and Persians used alfalfa; the Egyptians a kind of clover called berseem; the Gauls and Romans our common red clover; the Japanese and Chinese used various forms of clover, beans, peas and vetches. It was not until 1888 that a German scientist discovered by what process these plants enrich the soil. Briefly, legumes are plants having the power, by aid of certain bacteria, of converting atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates available for plant food, and of storing it up in root nodules, or tubercles. We do not yet know whether this process is a mechanical or chemical one; nor do we know whether there are many working indiscriminately upon the roots of legume plants.

However, we do know that nitrogen, one of the vital elements of plant food, is the most elusive, the most expensive to buy and the most difficult to retain of all the elements that go into the production of any crop. We know that a crop of soys, peas, clover or vetches enriches the soil by adding to the available nitrogen. It is absolutely true that the nitrogen removed from an acre of land by a crop of oats, corn, wheat or timothy often exceeds in value the entire cost of producing a crop of legumes. There can be no greater folly in farming than the continued production of cereals without a rotation in which legumes form a part, and the shorter the rotation the better for the land and the bank account. There are other claims for the legumes. The plants, either green or dry, or in form of ensilage are among the most important factors in the production of meat, milk and butter, being both palatable and highly nutritious. Legume seeds—peas, beans, lentils, etc.,—are the most highly concentrated foods prepared by nature, far exceeding in value any of the cereals. With the application of science to practical farming, with a clearer understanding of the principles of plant nutrition and animal feeding, has come an increased production of legume crops—a New Agriculture. The *Leguminosæ* includes beans, peas, vetches, clover, lentils, cow peas, soys, faba, lupins, etc.

Monroe, Monroe Co., Mich., Sept. 10, 1903.

THE EVANS SEED CO., INC., West Branch, Mich.

Gentlemen—In reply to your enquiry as to satisfaction of seeds and peas purchased of your company. I never had better results than this year and I am inclined myself to the belief that we farmers hardly yet realize the benefits we get from NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.

You can rely on my purchases being from you for all I need the coming season, and I will recommend my neighbors to do so as well.

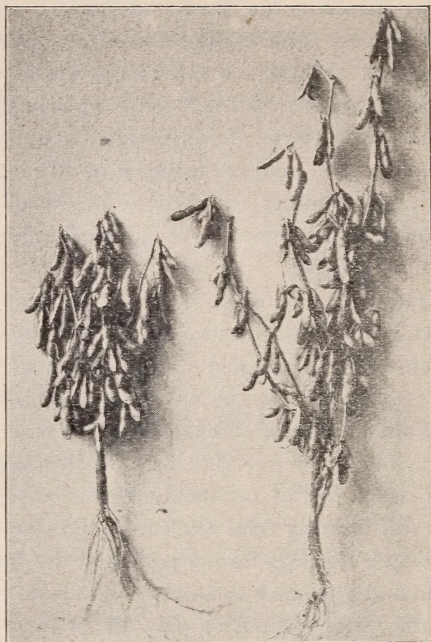
Yours respectfully,

HARRY LAVENDER.

SOY BEANS.*(Glycine hispida.)*

GERMAN, SOJA. JAPANESE, DAIDZU.

Next to wheat this is probably the oldest of cultivated plants. It is mentioned in Chinese writings prior to 500 B. C., and remains to this day one of the staple crops of China and Japan. It was originally introduced into America about 1825-30, but failed to attract attention to its merits. It was not until the researches and experiments of Profs. Brooks and Georgeson, within the past fifteen years, that the true value of soys became known. Since 1896 they have grown more rapidly in popularity than any crop ever introduced into America. Soys contain a higher percentage of protein in more digestible form, than any other farm product, and at a fraction of the cost of the so-called "concentrated feeds". The following analysis of soys was made by the Michigan Experiment Station. All the seed was furnished by us, and all the varieties except the last were grown on our farm.



SOY BEANS

	Carbo- hydrates	Crude protein	Ether extract	Crude fibre	Moisture	Ash
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Early Black.....	29 99	29 99	20 44	3 85	10 77	4 94
No. 2 Medium Early Green.....	27 17	34 39	18 67	4 59	10 10	5 07
No. 3 Medium Early Black.....	25 74	37 27	18 79	3 89	9 61	4 69
No. 4 Ito San or med. ear. yel.	24 83	41 04	15 74	4 40	9 50	4 48
Medium Early Yellow.....	24 45	41 52	17 72	4 53	6 15	5 63

North Fairfield, O., Aug. 6, 1903.

THE EVANS SEED CO., INC., West Branch, Mich.

Messrs—It gives me pleasure to say that the French June peas I purchased of you last spring are entirely satisfactory in every respect. I consider them well podded and well filled.

I also wish to say that I was pleased with the prompt way the order was filled.

Yours truly,

ERNEST TILLSON.

Below will be found the tabulated result of a feeding experiment at the Kansas Experiment Station. Not fine-spun theories nor long-drawn-out arguments, but hard, cold facts, the result of actual experience :

GAINS BY HOGS FED ON KAFIR CORN, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER FOODS.

Time, Number, Etc.	Lot No. 1	Lot No. 2	Lot No. 3	Lot No. 4
	Kafir Corn Meal	Kafir Corn Meal and Soja Bean Meal	Indian Corn Meal	Indian Corn Meal and Soja Bean Meal
Gain of lot, 77 days	110 50 lbs	380 00 lbs	184 00 lbs	384 50 lbs
Daily gain per pig	0 70 lbs	1 64 lbs	0 79 lbs	1 65 lbs
Food eaten per lb of gain ..	6 48 lbs	3 51 lbs	4 88 lbs	3 25 lbs

From Farmers' Bulletin No. 58, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture we select the following : "They (soys) contain 3 times as much crude protein and nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ as much fat as oats; nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as much protein and about 3 times as much fat as corn, and almost twice as much crude protein and over 12 times as much fat as peas; all of which shows them to be one of the most concentrated of our feeding stuffs."

Soys are as easy of culture as common beans, cow peas or corn. They succeed on any soil that will produce corn. They will withstand drouth and wet weather that would ruin most of our staple crops, and will pass uninjured through frost that kills corn to the ground. This has been demonstrated hundreds of times here in Michigan. Scores of seedsmen catalogue soys with southern seed, generally the Mammoth Yellow. Such seed can be bought for \$1.00 to \$1.25 a bushel, but is absolutely worthless north of the Ohio river. We are the pioneers of the soy seed business at the north; have grown and sold them for the past eight years. We have not a bushel of soys grown outside of Michigan. Mr. Henry Snyder, of Petoskey, Mich., in sending his order for seeds last spring wrote as follows: "I bought a number of different varieties of soys of you last year. They all did well, and all ripened seed, even the late varieties, in this, Emmet Co." This is in $45^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude, and the season of 1902 was the most backward in twenty years.

Now for the south. Mr. Phil. E. Bacon, of P. E. Bacon & Co., millers, Trenton, Ky., ($36^{\circ} 40'$), planted some of our soys on April 29th, along with brown, yellow, black and green soys from Indiana, and every one of ours matured seven to ten days earlier than the Indiana seed. Six of our varieties were harvested July 14th to 28th. Seed of this crop was again planted July 29th to August 10th. From that time to October 1st the crop had no rain, yet on that date Mr. Bacon harvested his *second crop* of Ogema soys, and the other varieties were all secured by October 25th. Does it pay to buy northern grown seeds? Evans' soys are known the world over. We sold them last year in England, Germany, Guiana, West Indies, Hawaii, Mexico and Canada.

Plant soys in drills 28 to 30 inches apart, using 8 to 16 quarts seed per acre, according to variety and use. For ensilage they may be planted with corn, but we believe it is more satisfactory to grow the two crops separately and mix them as they go through the cutter.

VARIETIES.

Ito San. (Pronounce all vowels short.) Named by Mr. Evans in honor of Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman. This variety matures in 75 to 95 days, varying with the soil and season. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, stalks long and fine, leaves small, foliage compact; beans small, yellow, eye marked with brown. Excellent for soiling and hay. For balancing rations we prefer this sort to any other, as analysis of beans grown in three states have shown an average of over 40 per cent. protein. It is also one of the best yielders—of seed. Yield at Wisconsin Experiment Station 33 bushels per acre. Yield at Illinois Station 38 bushels.

Early Black or No. 6. This variety was originated by our Mr. Evans. Beans medium to large, nearly round, black. Plant very erect, compact and stiff, height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Matures in 70 to 90 days. Beans very rich in oil, but contain less protein than any of the others. A good cropper and popular in this state.

Ogema, or Evans No. 9. Originated by Edw. E. Evans and offered for the first time last season. It is a cross of Dwarf Brown and No. 6 and is unquestionably the earliest of all soys. It can be planted later and farther north than any other variety. Beans dark chocolate color. Season 65 to 75 days. Stock limited.

Medium Early Green. This is common to both China and Japan. Introduced to America by Prof. Brooks, of Amherst, it has proven the best of all for soiling and ensilage. Height 3 to 5 feet, very branching; dense, rank growth of foliage, leaves 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Beans small to medium, green all the way through. Matures seed in Michigan in 100 to 110 days. Yield at Wisconsin Station $26\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and at Illinois Station $41\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. We have taken great care in making our stock of this variety the best in America, and it has always given perfect satisfaction when grown for ensilage. The beans show 37 per cent protein.

Olive Medium. This also is one of our creation and introduction. Its parents are Dwarf Brown and Medium Early Green. The plant attains a height of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, quite branching in habit, but stands up well. Beans medium to large, olive colored, shading to brown. We especially recommend this variety for alluvial or drained soils, and for the hog pasture. Matures ahead of Ito San.

Medium Early Black. A rank grower, with coarse heavy stalks. Specially adapted to black prairie soils, for "hogging off".

We are not picture pirates. Every halftone used in this list is original with the Evans Seed Co., Inc.

PRICES OF SOY BEANS.

	Pkt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.
Ito San	10c	20c	50c	90c	\$1 65	\$3 00
Ogema, earliest	15c	40c	1 25	2 25	4 00	7 50
Medium Early Green, general favorite	10c	20c	60c	1 00	1 90	3 50
Olive Medium, fine	10c	20c	60c	1 00	1 90	3 50
Medium Early Black	10c	20c	60c	1 00	1 90	3 50
Early Black—Evans No. 6	10c	20c	60c	1 00	1 90	3 50
Medium Early Yellow	10c	20c	50c	90c	1 65	3 00
Dwarf Brown, new	15c	40c				
Gosha, new	15c					
Rokugetsu, new	15c					
Bakaziro, new	15c					
Hankow, new	15c					

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

COW PEAS.

(*Vitna catjang.*)

Prior to 1890 this so-called pea (which is not a pea) was rarely grown north of the Ohio river. Since that time it has been gradually working its way northward until at present it is grown in all the states east of the Mississippi, except New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Some writers refer to this plant as a native of America. It is, however, a native of India, where it was cultivated long before the beginning of our era. While not so hardy as the soy bean they are more rapid growers. They are grown for soiling, hay and pasture. They make hay equal to soys or alfalfa in feeding value. The past season was too wet and cold for the full development of cow peas in Michigan.



VARIETIES.

New Era. A new variety of great merit and a heavy seed producer in all parts of the country. It is one of half a dozen sorts that are certain to mature north of 40°. At the Urbana, Ill., Experiment Station New Era gave a yield of 31 bushels per acre, and at the Arkansas station 35 bushels. This is one of the best for a seed crop and for "hogging off".

Michigan Favorite. (Northern Prolific.) Has been grown in Michigan eleven years and is well acclimated. It is of the "Crowder" class with large compact seeds varying from brown to buff in color. Makes more vine than either Whippoorwill or New Era. Yield at Illinois Experiment Station 40 bushels per acre.

Warren's Extra Early. A bunch variety of recent introduction. Pods large and very long. Peas do not shell easily in harvesting. Demand always exceeds the supply.

Whippoorwill. Most widely known of all. Our strain is, we sincerely believe, the best in existence.

Red Ripper. The everlasting grower. Long vines, heavy foliage.

Iron. The only variety resistant to the root knot and wilt disease prevalent in some parts of the south.

PRICES OF COW PEAS.

	Pkt.	2 Qts.	4 Qts.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.
New Era.....	10c	20c	70c	\$1 00	\$1 90	\$3 50
Michigan Favorite.....	10c	25c	75c	1 25	2 25	4 00
Extra Early Black Eye.....	10c	25c	70c	1 20	2 00	3 75
Whippoorwill, select.....	10c	20c	50c	90c	1 65	3 00
Lady or Gallivant.....	10c	20c	70c	1 20	2 00	3 75
Warren's Extra Early.....	10c	25c	75c	1 25	2 25	4 00
Red Ripper.....	10c	20c	50c	90c	1 65	3 00
Iron.....	10c	20c	50c	90c	1 65	3 00

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

FIELD PEAS.

(*Pisum sativum.*)

In some respects peas have advantages over other legumes. Equalling corn in feeding value they can be produced, bushel for bushel, at less cost and in far less time. As a green manure for adding humus and nitrogen to the soil no crop surpasses them, clover possibly excepted.

VARIETIES.

Common Canadas. The common peas usually sold by dealers. Vines 3 to 5 feet.

Scotch Beauty. Tall growing, medium late. The best for pea soup. Vines 3 to 5 feet.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Tall, rank growers. Medium late. Succeed best on heavy clay.

Scotch Gray. One of the few wrinkled field peas and one of the very few

Lake Odessa, Mich., Aug. 5, 1903.

EVANS SEED CO., INC., West Branch, Mich.

Gentlemen—I drilled the French June peas I received of you on the 10th of April, with about an equal quantity of oats, on a piece of low ground, and the heavy rains of a few days later caused two-thirds of the ground to be covered with water which did not entirely soak away for nine days. I supposed the seed was nearly all rotted, but to my surprise nearly all came up and made a rank growth. The peas were well set with well filled pods and I cut a small portion while the peas in pods were small yet to feed my cows, but not needing much of it at that time I mowed the piece on the 22nd of July. A few peas were ripe enough to shell out but most were not yet hard. Oats and peas just turning yellow a little. I intend to use this for feeding cows principally, although my horses eat it well. I am unable to give definite account of yield, but am so well pleased with the peas that I shall want to sow more next spring. I think they would yield well sown alone, but my purpose in raising them is for cow feed, either in summer if pasture is short or if not needed then, for winter feed.

Respectfully,

PETER B. MESSNER.

that succeed on light land. Long vine, heavy cropper, midseason. Seed mottled gray, brown and yellow. We offer a limited quantity of choice stock seed only.

Russian Blue. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Russia. It has proven the longest vined and the heaviest seed producer of all the long vine peas. Vastly superior to the "Canadas" or Marrowfats. Our crop the past season, grown on gravelly loam and clay upland, averaged 36 bushels per acre. Now offered for the first time to American farmers. A limited quantity only will be sold this season.

French June. The king of peas for earliness and seed production. Has been grown in this (Ogemaw) county about ten years. By reason of its superior qualities it has almost entirely superceded the common "Canadas". We know of thou-

sands of acres of French June peas of 1903 that gave yields of 35 to 50 bushels per acre. We had one field of 25 acres that threshed out 965 bushels and another of 6 acres that shelled out 312 bushels. It is so early that no oat except Early Champion will mature with it. Vines 30 to 36 inches in length. The only field pea for the south, as it matures ahead of drouth and very hot weather, thus escaping blight and mildew. Sow two bushels per acre. Don't miss it.

Mammoth Field Sugar. Very long vined, vigorous growers. Very high feeding value. They bear the same relation to peas that Stowell's Evergreen does to corn.

PRICES OF FIELD PEAS.

	Pkt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.	2 Bu.	10 Bu.
Common Canadas	.....05c	12c	35c	50c	80c	\$1 40	\$2 75	\$13 50
Crown	.....05	12	35	50	90	1 60	3 10	15 00
French June, heaviest seed prod'r	.....05	12	35	50	90	1 60	3 10	15 00
Mammoth Field Sugar	.....05	15	40	65	1 00	1 90	3 75	17 50
Black Eye Marrowfat	.....05	15	40	65	1 15	2 00	3 90	19 00
Scotch Gray, very fine	.....05	15	45	75	1 25	2 25	4 25	20 00
Russian Blue, best long vine	.....05	15	45	75	1 25	2 25	4 25	20 00
Scotch Beauty, green	.....05	15	45	75	1 25	2 25	4 25	20 00

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

We do not handle southern soys. They are absolutely worthless to northern farmers. Every bushel in our stock is Michigan grown. We have grown and handled more Japanese soys than all the other American seed houses combined.



RUSSIAN BLUE

GARDEN PEAS.

Evans' Extra Early. The earliest pea in cultivation; productive, vigorous and hardy. Round white seed, slightly wrinkled. Height about 2 feet.

Cleveland's Alaska. The earliest of all blue peas. Height 20 to 24 inches. Superior quality.

American Wonder. Very dwarf early wrinkled variety, the standard of quality, but rather shy bearer.

Nott's Excelsior. In our estimation the best extra early wrinkled pea in existence. Height 12 to 16 inches, very hardy and prolific. Pods large and well filled with large tender peas of the best quality.

Sanders' Marrow. A veritable giant among peas. Height 5 to 8 feet, very heavy foliage. Monstrous pods, deeply wrinkled. Peas the largest of any, tender, sweet, delicious. Without exception the best late pea.

PRICES OF GARDEN PEAS.

	Pkt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.
Evans' Extra Early, the earliest.....	10c	18c	65c	\$1 10	\$2 15	\$4 00
Cleveland's Alaska.....	10	18	65	1 10	2 15	4 00
American Wonder.....	10	25	85	1 50	2 85	5 50
Nott's Excelsior, very prolific.....	10	25	90	1 65	3 15	6 00
Gradus (Prosperity).....	10	40	1 35	2 45	4 65	9 00
Sanders' Marrow, a giant.....	10	25	90	1 65	3 15	6 00
Tall Gray Sugar, edible pods.....	10	18	65	1 10	2 15	4 00
Champion of England, old standard.....	10	15	50	90	1 70	3 25

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

BEANS.

(*Phaseolus vulgaris.*)

Field Varieties. The choicest northern grown stock, graded and hand picked.

Garden Beans. We have selected only tried varieties, the cream of a list that is very much over done.

PRICES OF BEANS.

	Pkt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.
Evans' Improved Golden Wax.....	10c	20c	75c	\$1 40	\$2 60	\$5 00
Yosemite Mammoth Wax.....	10	30	1 00	1 95	3 80	7 50
Earliest Valentine.....	10	18	60	1 10	2 10	4 00
Old China Red Eye.....	10	15	55	1 00	1 90	3 50
Dwarf Horticultural.....	10	15	60	1 10	2 10	4 00
Goddard or Boston Favorite.....	10	20	70	1 25	2 35	4 50
Lazy Wife.....	10	25	85	1 50	2 85	5 50
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	10	25	85	1 60	3 10	6 00
Standard Navy or Small Pea.....	10	15	50	85	1 50	2 75
Snowflake.....	10	15	50	90	1 60	3 00
Red Kidney.....	10	15	55	1 00	1 90	3 50

Add 15c to quarts by mail.

SPANISH FIELD PEA.

(*Lathyrus sativus.*)

We have no personal experience with this crop, but give herewith the introducer's description.

"These peas were recently introduced into Canada, and have been a success, making a yield two years ago of 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and last season, which was a very dry one, from 17 to 28 bushels. They are the size

of a field pea, bluish in color, not buggy owing to manner of growth, flowering—straw flat—stools out at the ground, stands up well. Can be cut with harvester. Straw remains green and is splendid fodder or hay for cattle. They should be sown early in spring— $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels is plenty for sowing an acre. THIS PEA HAS PROVEN ITSELF ABSOLUTELY BUG PROOF. The plant begins to bloom when about eight inches high and continues to blossom and fruit during the entire season." The seeds vary in color from pale green to yellow. Try it.

Prices, pkg., 10c; quarts, 20; peck, 75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.35; bu. of 60 lbs., 2.50.
Add 15c for quarts by mail.

THE VETCHES.

Sand Vetch. (Vicia villosa.) Also called winter vetch. This comparatively new legume is from Russia. It is perfectly hardy and succeeds everywhere, from sea to sea and lakes to gulf. Grows 6 to 12 feet, and makes a swamp almost anywhere. Can be sown either spring or fall. It is a bi-ennial plant, giving one or two cuttings the first season and two or three the second. Makes a hay equal to alfalfa and is relished by sheep and cattle. Sow 50 pounds of seed per acre, broadcast. A short crop of seed and vastly increased demand have forced prices away up.



SAND VETCH

Tares or Spring Vetch. (Vicia sativa.)
This is an annual of which almost as much can be said as of the preceding, though it does not make quite such a jungle growth. It makes excellent sheep and hog pasture, and good hay. Very extensively grown in the northern countries of Europe and Canada. Sow 50 to 60 pounds per acre.

PRICES OF VETCHES.

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bu.	Bu.
Sand Vetch.....	08c	25c	\$1 75	\$3 25	\$6 25
Tare or Spring Vetch.....	05	20	1 00	1 75	3 25

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

Our vetch seed is Michigan grown and is infinitely superior to the imported article.

VELVET BEANS.

(*Mucuna utilis.*)

These are grown for green manure and hay at the south, and for manure and soiling at the north. At the south they make vines 30 to 40 feet in length; at the north 10 to 15 feet, but do not ripen seed. Plant 12 quarts per acre, in rows five feet apart.

Prices, packet, 10c; quart, 20; peck, 90; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.60; bushel, 3.00. Quarts by mail 15c extra.

LUPINES.

Blue and Large White. Used exclusively for green manure on light sand. Will not do well on good corn land.

Packet 10c; pint, 35; quart, 60. Quarts 15c extra by mail.

FABA OR BROAD BEANS.

(*Vicia faba.*)

Known also as German, Swedish, Irish, Italian and Horse Beans.

They are grown throughout Europe and Asia, where they are used as animal and human food, both green and dry. Like all the legumes they are very rich in protein. The plant is hardier than the Canada pea, so hardly that no frosts injure it here between April 15 and November 1. Plant in rows 28 inches apart, beans about 8 inches apart.

PRICES OF FABA OR BROAD BEANS.

	Pkt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck
Large German (Antwerper).....	10c	50c	\$1 40	\$2 50
Small Soramame (Japanese).....	15	60		

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

LENTILS.

(*Lens esculenta.*)

Like soys and wheat, this was one of the plants first cultivated by the ancients. The plant is very branching, has small, delicate pea-like leaves. The seeds are round, nearly flat, convex on both sides. They succeed best on light sandy or gravelly soils. Sow in drills 28 inches apart, about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed to the acre. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Lentils are used for soups exclusively.

Prices, Bohemian Blue Lentils, packet, 10c; quart, 40; 4 quarts, \$1.25; peck, 2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 3.75; bushel, 7.00. Quarts by mail 15c extra.

PEA NUTS.

(*Arachis hypogaea.*)

Also known as ground nuts or goubers. Few people realize that the pea nut is a legume plant. They contain 25 per cent. protein and 38 per cent. fat. The Spanish pea nut is the only variety maturing at the north. These are used in preparing the so-called "salted pea nuts".

Prices, quart, 20c; 4 quarts, 60; peck, \$1.00. Quarts by mail 8c extra.

THE CLOVERS.

If there is one class of seeds that, more than any other, should be selected with the greatest care, that class is clover seed. Yet it is true that a great majority of farmers use neither care nor judgment in their selection, seeking only for the cheapest the market affords—a penny wise and pound foolish policy. Many weed seeds are difficult to detect when mixed with clover seeds, and in many cases their removal is an impossibility. There is no class of seeds so easily adulterated, nor in which the temptation to adulterate is so

inviting and profitable to the dishonest. Samples of red clover seed have been analyzed by the Department of Agriculture in which weed seeds were present to the number of 700 to 27,000 in a single pound. Small wonder that clover seed is responsible for the dissemination of more weeds than all other seeds combined. We do not handle cheap clover seed for these reasons.

Our Medium and Mammoth red and Alsike are grown at the north, in a new farming section, thirty miles from a railroad, where weeds are few. We confidently offer these for purity, vitality and hardiness. The same is true of our Common Alfalfa. Southern alfalfa should not be sown at the north. Our Turkestan Alfalfa is from Turkestan, the Sand Lucern from Germany, and both are genuine. Car loads of common alfalfa have been sold for these varieties, and car loads will be sold this season. Turkestan is hardier than the common alfalfa or lucern. Sand Lucern is the best of all for light land.

PRICES OF CLOVERS.

	Lb.	Qt.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.
Medium Red or June (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>).....	Market Price.				
Mammoth Red (<i>Trifolium pratense perenne</i>).....	Market Price.				
Alsike or Swedish (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>).....	Market Price.				
Crimson or Scarlet (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>).....	Market Price.				
Crimson or Scarlet (White flowering, new).....	20c	35c	\$2 00	\$3 50	\$6 50
Sand Lucerne (<i>Medicago media</i>).....	30	50	3 50	6 75	13 00
Alfalfa or Lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>).....	Market Price.				
Turkestan Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>) var. Turkestanica	35	60	4 25	8 00	15 00
White Dutch (<i>Trifolium repens</i>) imported seed.....	35	60	4 25	8 00	15 00

If quarts are to be sent by mail add 15c extra. Pounds by mail 10c extra.

Bags extra. Hercules, 20c; Stark A, 25c.

Petoskey, Mich.

EVANS SEED CO., INC., West Branch, Mich.

Gentlemen—I bought a number of different varieties of soys of you last year. They all done well and all ripened seed even the late varieties in this Emmet Co., Mich.

Yours resp'y,

HENRY SNYDER.

SAMPLES: If you desire samples of any seeds in this list inclose 5c for each sample. The amount so paid will be credited at the rate of 5 per cent. on each dollar's worth of seeds bought of us during the season. Five samples costing you 25c will be credited on any subsequent purchase of \$5.00 worth of seeds.

Hudsonville, Mich., Aug. 7, 1903.

THE EVANS SEED CO., INC., West Branch, Mich.

Gentlemen—The peas in question have done very nicely. I have not threshed yet so cannot give you the yield, but they were very heavily loaded and bid fair to be well liked particularly to sow alone to be harvested by the hogs themselves. They are 'a little too early to sow with oats. I think I shall order again next year and try them with oats as well as alone. Everyone noticed their prolific growth. Your seed proved excellent, especially the French June peas.

Yours truly,

WM. WHIPPLE, JR.

NORTHERN GROWN GRAIN AND FORAGE PLANT DEPARTMENT.

FIELD CORN.

Pride of Michigan. This is the result of years of careful cultivation and rigid selection, by one of the best farmers in Calhoun county, Michigan. We do not believe there is a better corn for the country north of 38° than this. Competent judges have pronounced it the best they ever saw in the north. The ears are very large for an early corn, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, carrying their size well out to the tip. The kernels are long, dark, glossy yellow, with cap of lighter shade. As it came from the grower 70 pounds of ears shelled out 58 to 59 pounds of corn.

Last spring we sold seed of this variety to Mr. E. N. Fall, of Hamburg, Mich. He reports 135 bushel of ears per acre, and that it was the best crop of corn he ever raised. We sold 13 bushels of this corn to one of our local farmers who has large silos to fill. He thought our price too high and bought ten bushels of dollar corn of another Michigan seed house. Results—Above 95 per cent. of our corn grew and filled a 250 ton silo, while not one seed in 50 of his dollar corn even germinated.

Improved Leaming. This is a decided improvement on the original Leaming. Ears longer, cobs smaller, kernels deeper. We sold this corn last season in a dozen states, and everywhere it gave heavy crops and unbounded satisfaction. Our crops were grown and selected with the utmost care.

Leaming. The oldest thoroughbred corn in existence. Has a record of over 50 years of success. Our stock is pure.

NOTICE: Owing to the extremely high price of raw cotton, bags are higher than ever before. Ordinary 16 oz. seamless cotton bags now (January 30th) cost 18c each by the thousand. For this reason many dealers are using light cotton or jute bags for sending out seeds. With heavy seeds this is a dangerous practice, as such bags are invariably torn in transit. We use new 16 oz. cotton seamless bags for all heavy seeds.



PRICES OF CORN.

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.
Evans' Pride of Michigan.....	10c	15c	65c	\$1 15	\$2 00
Improved Leaming.....	10	20	75	1 35	2 50
Original Leaming.....	10	15	50	90	1 60
Genesee 8-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	10	15	65	1 15	2 00
Smut Nose.....	10	15	50	90	1 60
Ogemaw Smut (improved type.....	10	20	75	1 35	2 50

SWEET CORN.

Early White Cob Cory.....	10	25	1 60	3 10	6 00
Early Minnesota.....	10	20	1 20	2 30	4 50
Black Mexican.....	10	20	1 20	2 30	4 00

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

RUSSIAN EMMER.

(*Triticum spelta.*)

This is the new cereal erroneously called "speltz," of which so much has been said in recent years. It is not related to barley any more than bearded wheat is, though some misinformed writers have so stated. Botanically the plant is closely related to wheat (*Triticum vulgare*), to which the grain, freed from its hull, bears a striking resemblance. The berry is of the color, texture and hardness of "No. 1 hard" spring wheat, but about twice as long and with pointed ends. It makes a flour slightly darker than wheat, but bread made from it appears to be fully as palatable and nourishing as wheat bread. As yet the principle use of emmer is for stock feeding, the general method being to chop with corn or oats. The hulls being rather harder than oats, it is best to grind or chop this grain before feeding. For best results it should be sown as early in spring as possible. It seems to succeed equally well on all soils except rich bottom lands, or those with a tendency to wetness. On ordinary upland clay or gravel, and on poor, light sands it out-yields all other cereals. It withstands drouth better than any other grain. Stock will eat emmer straw up clean before they will touch any other. Some seedsmen advise sowing 3 bushels per acre. Don't do it; 7 to 8 pecks is the limit. It stools freely. There is no standard weight for this grain. The grain in hull generally weighs about 40 pounds per bushel, and we sell it at that weight.

Price by mail, pkt., 10c; lb., 25c. By express or freight, peck, 40c; ½ bu., 75c; bu., \$1.20; 5 to 10 bushel lots, 1.10.

SPRING WHEAT.

Saskatchewan Fife. It is many years since the acreage of winter wheat sown was so small as that now in the ground. This was due to the excessive rains of September and October which made it impossible to work the ground. The result will be a large acreage of spring wheat. To meet the demand for seed we have bought a quantity of North Dakota grown No. 1 hard Saskatchewan Fife, the earliest, hardiest, most productive spring wheat. Admitted to be the best milling wheat on earth.

Prices, quarts, 10c; Peck, 45; ½ bu., 80; bu., \$1.50.
Add 15c extra for quarts by mail.

OATS.

Early Champion. A small, white, thin hulled, extremely heavy oat. Unquestionably the heaviest and earliest oat in existence. In its native country, Finland, only the earliest grains can mature, owing to the shortness of the season in that far northern country. Here in Michigan, 44° 12' north latitude, Early Champion is not only the earliest oat, but has for three successive seasons been harvested ahead of winter wheat. The drouths of late July and August never catch it. This is the oat for a soiling crop, either alone or with French June peas, the only pea early enough to cut with this oat. The earliness and soft, stiff straw of the oat, together with the great productiveness of the pea make the two an ideal combination to fill in the gap between clover and corn. We prefer Early Champion oats to any other for feeding whole, because they have the thinnest, softest hulls known—like paper—are easily masticated, and never pass through the animal undigested. Two bushels is a good seeding with this variety. For soiling sow 50 lbs. Early Champion oats and 60 lbs. French June peas to the acre.

Prices, ½ bu., 45c; bu., 75; 10 bu., \$7.00.

Other Oats. All select Northern Grown seed, cleaned and graded.

PRICES OF OATS.

	½ bu.	bu.	10 bu.
Czar of Russia	50c	80c	\$7 50
Big Four	50	80	7 50
Sensation	60	1 00	9 00
Scotch Champion	60	1 00	9 00

PEAS AND OATS AS FODDER.

This magnificent food for sheep is all too little known in the United States. Were it better known it would be grown to a greater extent than it is. Peas grown as the sole crop on the land can scarcely be looked upon as a decided success even as far north as the Middle States. The wether is too hot for them at the season of blossoming, hence they do not load well. But as fodder for sheep they can be grown along with oats much farther south than it would be profitable to grow the crop, where the grain produced is the chief object sought in growing it. When grown as a mixed crop, it is fed without being threshed, consequently the straw is probably as important as the grain. Hence when the grain is not present in great abundance, the value of the straw is at least a partial compensation.

In growing this crop the aim should be to grow in the mixture as large a proportion of peas as possible. The oats are grown, in a measure, for the purpose of sustaining the peas as well as to furnish fodder. The pea portion of the mixture is much more valuable as food than the oats, and it is more highly relished. But unless the oats are present in due proportion, the peas will lodge. When they do not, the straw makes much better food than when they lie along upon the ground. And when thus supported, the crop is more easily harvested.—(Prof. Thos. Shaw, in American Sheep Breeder.

In buying seeds avoid noxious weeds. The best seed, even if sometimes expensive, are invariably the cheapest in the end. QUALITY MAKES PRICE.

BARLEY.*(Hordeum vulgare.)*

Success Beardless. Stands up well and is not often attacked by rust. With the exception of Early Champion oats this is the earliest of all cereals. Makes excellent hog feed and is extensively used in compounding rations for cattle, horses and sheep. Give it the richest land you have and sow just as early as you can work the ground.

Prices, quart, 10c; peck, 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 75c; bushel, \$1.35.

Six Rowed Bearded, Select.

Prices, quart, 10c; peck, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 60c; bushel, \$1.10.

JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET.*(P. Crus Galli.)*

We have grown this millet for years. After we had grown it long enough to appreciate its value, a western seed house wrote to ask how much we would ask to grow them a car load. We could not agree on a price. The next year this house introduced "Billion Dollar Grass." Barnyard millet it is, and a good thing, too, in spite of the "penny horrible" name those people attempted to give it. It will produce about twice as much feed or hay to the acre as the best of the old millets. Grows $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet tall, but is not harsh and woody as German or Hungarian.

In this latitude we usually sow from May 10th to 20th. Sown at these dates it will make an excellent soiling crop, giving two cuttings, about mid-July and late August. We have frequently had this millet attain a height of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet and so heavy that no binder could handle it. It yields 50 to 70 bushels seed per acre and 3 to 5 tons hay. Two parts Barnyard Millet and one part Medium Early Green soys are a fine ensilage combination. Don't attempt to grow them together. Sow the millet 8 to 10 quarts per acre on the best ground you have. Plant the soys in drills 28 to 30 inches apart and cultivate same as other beans or corn. Don't sow too much seed of Barnyard Millet. Some seedsmen—pigeon hole farmers—advise their customers to sow 15 to 20 quarts seed per acre. It may be a good way to sell seed but it is not the way to grow a crop.

Prices, per bushel of 36 pounds. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; qt., 15c; peck, 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.20; bu., 2.25. Add 10c for pound and 14c for quart by mail.

Durand, Mich., Aug. 19, 1903.

EVANS SEED CO., INC., West Branch, Mich.

Gentlemen—The peas I bought of you made a fine stand and were well podded. The ground was mostly heavy clay. I sowed two bushels to the acre but think it would have stood another bushel. Can not say how much they would yield as my hogs are now harvesting them.

Yours,

RANSOM S. ARMSTRONG.

EAST INDIA PEARL MILLET.*(Pennisetum spicatum.)*

If there is a forage plant that will produce as much green fodder per acre as this, we have failed to make its acquaintance. On our farm, on light sandy soil, this plant throws out from 40 to 60 shoots, attaining a height of 9 to 12 feet and weighing in the green state 35 to 70 pounds. The plant shown in the accompanying illustration weighed 58 pounds.

When sown very thinly in drills 24 to 28 inches apart and cultivated twice, it will give three to four cuttings, each heavier than an ordinary crop of millet. It should be planted as soon as the ground is warm.

This plant has been grown in the United States over forty years. Recently it has been given a sensational boom under the names of "pencilaria" and "Mand's Wonder", at fabulous prices. It is our old friend, pearl or cat tail millet.



PEARL MILLET.

Prices—Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; pk. \$1.50; ½ bu. 2.50; bu. 4.50.
Add 10c to pound by mail.

TEOSINTE.*(Reana luxurians.)*

A mammoth grass native to Central America. We do not recommend it to farmers north of 38° as the season is too short, but south of that latitude it is a valuable forage plant, while in the Gulf states it will probably produce more forage per acre than any other crop, velvet beans and pearl millet not excepted. Plant same time as corn, in hills 3½ to 4 feet apart, two seeds in each hill.

Price—Pkt. 15c; lb. 75c. Quart by mail 15c extra.

NEW LEGUMES FOR 1905.

We shall next season offer our patrons two very promising legumes new to this country. These are the Mexican Frijole, acclimated to the north, and the Japanese Muroran bean, a forage crop that is earlier than the earliest soy or cow pea.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.
Buckwheat, common.....		10c	35c	60c	\$1 00
" Silverhull.....		10	45	70	1 25
" Japanese.....		10	45	70	1 25
Rye, spring.....		10	45	80	1 50
Rye, winter.....			35	60	1 00
Sorghum, northern grown.....	05c	10	50	80	1 50
Kaffir Corn, fancy white.....	05	10	50	80	1 50
Millet, German, fancy.....	05	10	45	70	1 25
Millet, Hungarian, fancy.....	05	10	45	75	1 35
Dakota Flax.....	05	20	70	1 25	2 20

Add 15c for quarts by mail.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	200 lbs
Dwarf Essex Rape, first quality.....	10c	40c	70c	\$1 50	\$2 90	\$5 50	\$10 50
Dwarf Essex Rape, second quality.....	08	35	60c	35	2 50	4 50	8 75

Add 10c extra for pounds by mail.

Thousands of tons of German and French rape seed are annually imported into the United States. The best rape seed comes from the county of Essex, in England, where ours is grown. German and French seed can be sold at a much lower price.

NORTHERN GROWN VINE SEEDS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Genuine Hubbard Squash.....	05c	10c	28c	50c	90c
Chicago Warded Hubbard Squash.....	05	10	28	50	90
Small Sugar Pumpkin. Best for pies.....	05	07	12	20	35
True Connecticut Field Pumpkin.....	05	07	10	18	30

Postage prepaid.

GRASS SEEDS.

Grass in some form always has and always will be one of the most important farm crops, and in many cases the most neglected. Too many of us select grass seeds on the theory that there is only one variety (timothy) of value, and any seed is good enough "because grass will grow anywhere." A hundred farmers come into our store and ask for grass seed. We ask them what kind of grass seed? About seventy-five out of the hundred will say: Oh, timothy, of course. Fifteen will stare at you in wonder—as if there could be any other grass but timothy worth having. "Timothy, of course!" But why? There is not in the vegetable kingdom a single plant that succeeds under all conditions, on all soils, and yet thousands of us are sowing timothy on high land and low, on dry land and wet, on the heaviest clay and lightest sand, as if it was the only way. We are not saying a word against timothy as a hay grass; it is all right in its place. The point that we wish to make, and the point that every farmer should consider, is this: Is timothy always the best? Are there not grasses that are better adapted to my land, or to some parts of it; that will give me better hay or more tons to the acre? Consider that British, German and Scandinavian farmers are the best farmers in the world, not because they are more intelligent, but because they have to be better or starve. To them timothy is almost an unknown quantity. Grass and prosperity are first cousins. In the words of Dr. Geo. Groff: "Grass makes sod; sod rots and forms humus; humus makes soils fertile; fertility brings profitable crops; heavy crops bring the largest net cash returns; cash pays off mortgages, buys improved machinery and

stock, erects new buildings, buys books and papers, educates the children, and gives comfort and plenty in declining years." You can't have too much grass unless you have it at the expense of the legumes, particularly the clovers.

Bags extra same as on clover.

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense.*) Our seed is Northern Grown. Selected for purity and thoroughly cleaned. Vastly superior to the bulk of timothy seed on the market.

Prices—Peck 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.10; bu. \$2.00.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis glomerata.*) Succeeds on all soils where timothy does, and on many soils will far surpass the latter in yield. It will resist drouth to a much greater degree than timothy and is ready for use about two weeks earlier than timothy both for pasture and hay. It is ready to cut at exactly the same time as medium red clover. Orchard grass hay has a much higher feeding value than timothy. It comes up again immediately after cutting and the second crop is often as heavy as the first. It furnishes pasture throughout the season. One seeding will stand five or six years. If sown alone $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels should be used per acre. A good mixture for such land is one bushel orchard grass, one bushel meadow fescue and six to eight pounds medium red clover. The initial expense of such seeding is more than with timothy and red clover, but the returns are one and one-half to two times as great. One of the best pieces of hay in this county last season was a field of orchard grass and meadow fescue that cut two and one-half tons of prime hay per acre and pasture from July 6th to October 1st. The seeding was done in 1899.

Prices of fancy seed—10 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. 4.00; 50 lbs. 7.75; 100 lbs. 15.00.

MEADOW FESCUE.

(*Festuca pratensis.*)

Erroneously called English blue grass. One of the best hay and pasture grasses. Very largely used in mixtures. A very free stooler, making heavy crops of excellent hay and all season pasture. When sown alone use two bushels per acre.

Prices of fancy seed—10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. 2.70; 50 lbs. 5.25; 100 lbs. 10.00.

AWNLESS BROME.

(*Bromus inermis.*)

Also called Hungarian and smooth brome. Originally introduced from Europe by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. After extended trials it has been pretty generally accepted as the best permanent pasture and hay grass for all dry, porous and light soils. On soils where the ordinary grasses succeed well we do not advise the sowing of brome, but when these fail or do not give satisfactory results give brome a trial. Its deep root system enables it to withstand drouth to a remarkable degree. As a pasture grass it is the first green in the spring and the last in fall. It is ready for hay two

weeks or more ahead of timothy. Some writers recommend sowing 25 to 30 pounds seed per acre. We think this amount excessive. Our best results have been obtained with 20 pounds sown with one bushel of oats or barley per acre. The seed is very light, only 14 pounds to the bushel, and must necessarily be sown by hand, as no machine will handle it. The growth at first is slow, don't be discouraged. The second year from seeding is usually the best, when it produces one to three tons per acre. After this it forms a thick turf or sod, a perfect pasture for many years.

Prices of fancy Dakota grown seed—10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. 3.40; 50 lbs. 6.50; 100 lbs. 12.50.

RED TOP.

(*Argostis vulgaris*.)

This is the grass *par excellence* for low or moist land, and does well as a pasture and hay grass on all soils that do not suffer greatly from drouth. It certainly can stand "wet feet" to an extent that would prove fatal to most of our grasses. We do not sell the seed in the chaff in which condition it weighs 14 pounds per bushel. Our seed is fancy re-cleaned and weighs 32 pounds per bushel. Of this seed 8 to 10 pounds is sufficient to seed one acre.

Prices, fancy re-cleaned seed—10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. 2.70; 50 lbs. 5.25; 100 lbs. 10.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

(*Poa pratensis*.)

One of the best pasture and lawn grasses for heavy and loamy soils. Not adapted to light sand and gravel.

Prices, fancy seed—10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. 3.40; 50 lbs. 6.50; 100 lbs. 12.50.

ROOT SEEDS.

As a rule our American farmers do not so fully realize the value of roots for winter stock food as do those of Europe, or even our Canadian neighbors, but we are rapidly coming to understand those acres devoted to carrots, mangels, rutabagas and turnips are the most profitable on the farm. With hay at \$9.00 a ton an acre of mangels will be worth \$45.00 to \$95.00, and an acre of carrots from \$100.00 to \$175.00. Yields of 1000 bushels per acre of roots of all kinds are relatively more common than yields of three tons of hay per acre. Aside from the actual food value of roots there is another and most important factor in their use *i. e.* succulence. It relieves the animal of that craving for green food that always comes after a few weeks of dry feed, it stimulates the appetite, increases the natural secretions, regulates the bowels to a nicety, aids in the digestion and assimilation of other foods and finally, gives a smoothness and gloss to the coat that are not to be obtained by any other means.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 7, 1903.

THE EVANS SEED CO., INC., West Branch, Mich.

Dear Sirs—I will say all the seeds we bought of you the past two seasons have done well indeed.

Yours truly,
A. S. FAIRBANKS,

PRICES OF ROOT SEEDS.

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.
Ruta Baga, Imp. Purple Top Yellow.....	35c	\$1 50	\$4 00	\$6 25
Mangel Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red	20	90c	2 55	4 00
Mangel Wurzel, Golden Tankard.....	25	1 00	2 80	4 25
Sugar Beet, Klein Wanzleben.....	20	95c	2 60	4 00
Carrot, Chantenay or Model	50	2 40	7 00	11 00
Carrot, Oxheart or Guerande	50	2 40	7 00	11 00
Carrot, Long Orange, improved	50	2 40	7 00	11 00
Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen.....	35	1 50	4 00	6 50
Turnip, Purple Top Strap Leaf	35	1 50	4 00	6 50
Large packets of any of the above 5c each.				
Pounds by mail 10c extra.				

SEED POTATOES.

Owing to the very unfavorable season of 1903 the quality of the crop throughout the country was the lowest in twenty years. Our stocks were all grown on high, dry pine lands—new land—and are clean, free from scab and disease. Those who postpone buying seed potatoes until late in the season will get inferior stock or have to pay fancy prices. We ship in very heavy gunny sacks, holding three bushel each.

PRICES OF SEED POTATOES.
(Subject to change without notice.)

	Peck	½ bu	Bu.
Acme, Extra Early	40c	70c	\$1 30
Early Michigan, Extra Early	40	70	1 30
Rural New Yorker, Main Crop	35	60	1 00
Carman No. 3	35	60	1 00
Sir Walter Raleigh	40	65	1 20
Empire State	35	60	1 00

BACTERIATED SOIL.

We are prepared to furnish sand containing the bacteria adapted to peas, soys, cow peas, vetches, lentils, broad beans, lupins, etc. This is put up in new 16-oz. cotton bags at \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Not less than 100 pounds will be sold. Before applying to the land prepare as follows: To 100 pounds bacteriated soil add 1000 pounds ordinary soil rich in humus and five bushels of fresh (unfermented) horse manure. Mix thoroughly. Let stand two to four weeks, stirring frequently. Apply broadcast to field. Inoculation of soil with bacteria increases the yield of legumes 25 to 250 per cent.

A PARADISE FOR PORK.

Or, as some call it, a "Hog Heaven." What is it? Briefly stated it is a combination crop, grown with a minimum of labor and expense, furnishing the maximum amount of feed that will produce the largest amount of pork in the least possible time. In order to accomplish this end we must have, as nearly as possible, a balanced ration. More than that, it must not be in too concentrated a form, must contain plenty of green feed easy of access and must be easily digested and palatable to the animal. In allowing hogs to feed on corn, soys or cow peas in the field, we do not obtain the full value of our crops, nor do we get the most profit out of our pork. This is so because the animals get more of certain food elements than they can assimilate and not

From _____

P. O. _____

State _____

EVANS SEED CO., Inc.

WEST BRANCH,

Ogemaw Co.,

MICH.



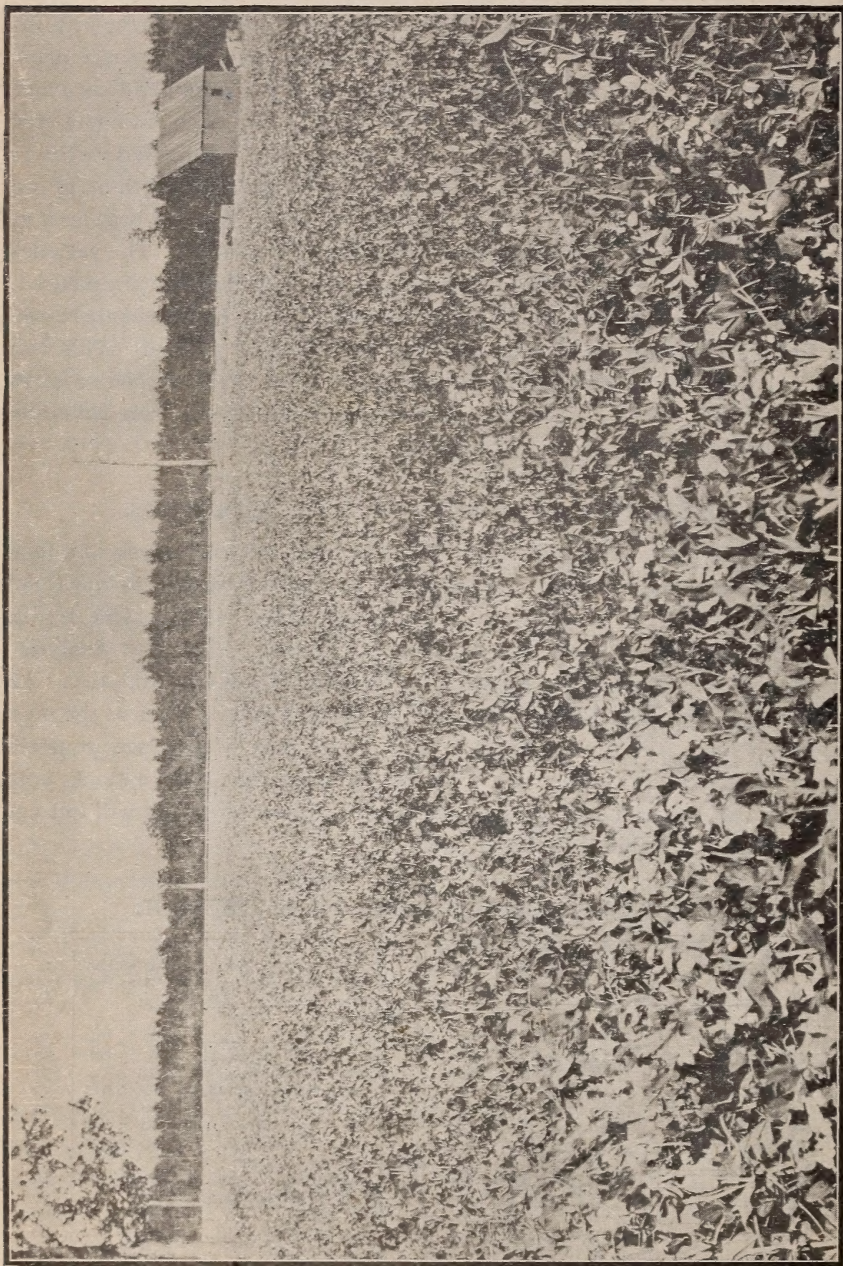
enough of others. An animal will become fat if fed a sufficient quantity of any grain, but fat animals are not necessarily healthy ones, often very far from it. Variety is the spice of life, but properly balanced food is the fullness thereof. Different farmers attain this result in different ways. Some plant corn, soys and mangles or sugar beets in alternate rows; some plant corn and soys and sow rape at the last cultivation; others plant soys, corn and cow peas alternately and sow rape alternately at the final cultivation. Up to 40° north latitude we believe this plan is the better one, but north of 49° we prefer to plant one row of corn to two rows of soys. We sow broadcast at final cultivation three pounds Dwarf Essex Rape to the acre. The varieties of soys and cow peas to be used will depend upon the variety of corn planned, the length of growing season and the nature of the soil. For the same reason the distance between rows will vary from 30 inches to 3½ feet. This is a veritable paradise for pork. It will make pork as no other method on earth will. Try it. Write us about it if you are interested. There isn't any patent on the idea.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS VS. COW ANALYSIS.

There is a difference sometimes. We sometimes get an analysis of a food that a careful chemist says is "away up in G"; carbohydrates to burn and protein to feed the dogs. But somehow the cow don't get the same results from her analysis—and that is the one that counts. The "cow analysis" takes into consideration the question of digestibility and palatability. All authorities, chemists and cows included, agree that the soy bean is the most digestible of concentrated foods. And palatability—convince yourself. Plant an acre of soys and when they are ripening turn in your stock, your cows, horses, hogs, sheep, turkeys, ducks and chickens. They will tell you all about the palatability of the soy bean.

STANDARD OF WEIGHTS IN MICHIGAN.

Variety	Seed Required Per Acre	Wt Per Bu	GRASS—		
			Red Top, in chaff...	24 to 36 lbs	14
			Red Top, fancy	8 to 10 lbs	32
			Lentils	½ bu	60
BEANS—			MILLET—		
Soy	8 to 16 qts	60	German	½ to ¾ bu	50
Velvet	12 to 16 qts	60	Siberian Foxtail	½ to ⅔ bu	50
Broad	1 to 1½ bu	60	Siberian Broomcorn	¾ bu	50
CLOVER—			Japanese Barnyard	8 to 10 qts	36
Alfalfa	20 to 25 lbs	60	Pearl, in hills	½ to 1 lb	50
Sand Lucerne	20 to 25 lbs	60	" in drills	2 to 3 lbs	...
Turkistan	20 to 25 lbs	60	" broadcast	8 to 12 qts	...
Crimson	15 to 20 lbs	60	PEAS—		
White	6 to 10 lbs	60	Canada	2 to 2½ bu	60
Sand	15 to 20 lbs	60	B. E. Marrowfat	3 bu	60
Red	6 to 8 qts	60	Spanish	1¼ bu	60
Alsike	6 to 10 lbs	60	Cow, in drills	12 to 16 qts	60
Emmer	65 to 72 lbs	...	Cow, broadcast	1 to 1½ bu	60
GRASS—			Rape	4 to 8 lbs	50
Timothy, alone	9 to 12 lbs	45	Sorghum	10 to 12 qts	50
Brome	20 to 25 lbs	14	Kaffir Corn	10 to 12 qts	50
Meadow Fescue	24 to 30 lbs	24	Vetch	40 to 50 lbs	60
Orchard	24 to 28 lbs	14	Rye, spring	1½ bu	56
Kentucky Blue	24 to 30 lbs	14	Buckwheat	½ to ¾ bu	48
Canada Blue	24 to 30 lbs	14	Flax	½ to ¾ bu	56



Field of June Peas growing on jack pine plains (sand) in Ogemaw Co., Mich., crop of 1903, twenty-eight bushels per acre.